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Chronology of Chiropractic Hospitals

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Color Code:

Red & Magenta: questionable or uncertain information

Green: for emphasis

Chronology:



Forest Park Chiropractic Sanitarium, Davenport, Iowa (What, 1938)



Trotter Park Hotel Sanitarium, 3137 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri (What, 1938)



Bon-Aire Sanatorium of San Antonio, Texas (What, 1938)



Bakkum Chiropractic Clinic & Hospital, Waukon, Iowa (What, 1938)



Main Building of Grand View Sanitarium, Whittier, California (What, 1938)



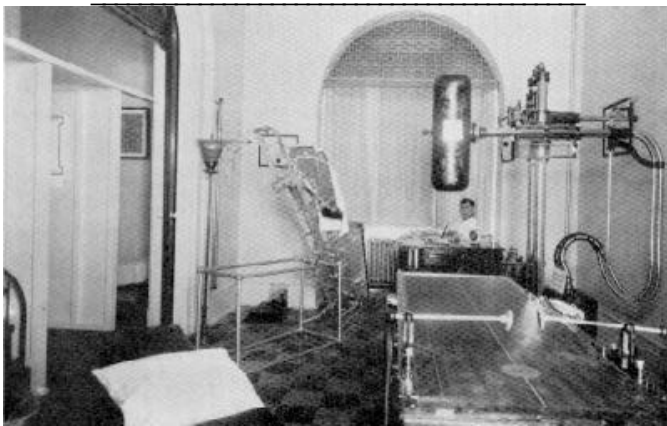
Kent Clinic & Sanitarium, Galesburg, Illinois (What, 1938)



Hariman Sanatorium, Inc., Grand Forks, North Dakota (What, 1938)



Chiropractic Health Home, Athens, Pennsylvania (What, 1938)



"A Modern Adjusting Room" at the Brennan Chiropractic Health Home, New York State (What, 1938)



Dr. C. Beeman's Sanitarium, Whittier, California (What, 1938)



"Chief of Staff and Nurses Who Minister to Your Every Want,"
Beeman's Sanitarium, Whittier, California (What, 1938)



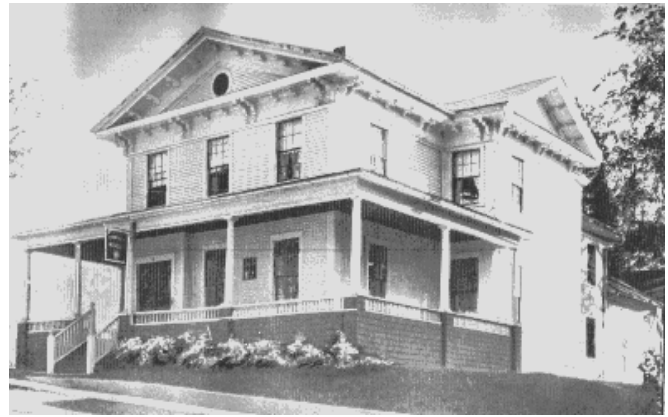
Excelsior Chiropractic Sanitarium, Excelsior Springs, Missouri (What, 1938)



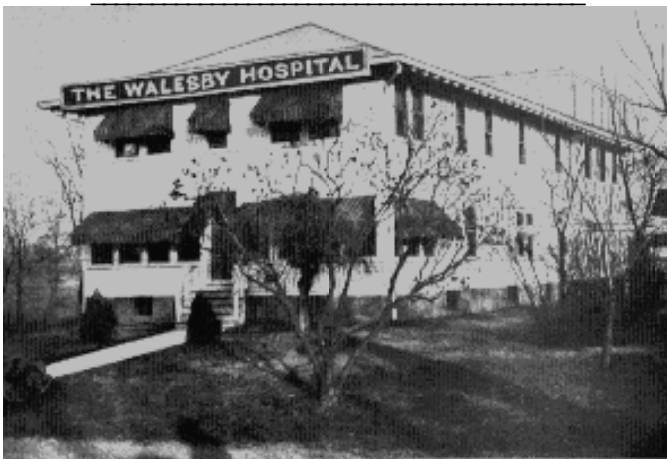
Idaho Health Hospital & Clinic, Idaho Falls, Idaho (What, 1938)



McDonald Health Clinic & Drugless Sanatorium, Inc., ?Address?
(What, 1938)



The Community Hospital, 50 West Street, Rutland, Vermont (What, 1938)



Walesby Hospital, Chiropractic & Drugless Therapy, Columbus, Indiana (What, 1938)



Dr. Mitchell and Staff, Dr. Mitchell's Chiropractic Hospital, Three Rivers, Michigan (What, 1938)

1950 (Dec): **JNCA** [20(12)] includes:

-James I Bardsley, D.C., chairman of Professional & Public Relations Staff, Montgomery Chiropractic Hospital in Norristown PA, authors "Would you like to be an intern?" (p. 56)

1966 (June 19-21): "Report of 33rd Annual Congress, Council of State Chiropractic Examining Boards, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, California"; includes:

-“State Reports” (pp. 6-8); many states struggling to get NBCE recognized; includes:

SOUTH DAKOTA: Dr. Ortman – **Chiropractors in South Dakota are still entitled to and are using county hospital facilities**. They have five D.C.'s using the hospital facilities in the state and one who is actually on the hospital board. He does not know how long this situation will prevail, since with the advent of Medicare, these county hospitals, in order to participate, have to be approved by medical authorities, so the situation could change.

1974 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [16(6)] includes:

-Jesse Mercer Gehman, N.D., D.C., M.N., president of Natural Living Foundation Internationale, authors "Exclusion of chiropractors from hospitals" (pp. 52-3)



Chiropractic Health Home, "A Scientific Chiropractic Health Institution," 501 College St., at Washington Ave., Macon, Georgia (What, 1938)

2001 (July 24): e-mail from Don G. Hariman, D.C. (DGHariman@aol.com):

When George Hariman began his chiropractic career the healing professions were in a state of flux in the United States. The Flexner Report on medical education had just shown that the

standards of medical school education was deplorable and that the licensure was not standardized. There were many healers and healing strategems available from the magnetic healers to the various forms of manipulators and homeopathic vs. allopathic medical controversy. Anything seemed possible and even the practitioners were uncertain of what practice would evolve into.

Chiropractic, of course, was at that time, divided and defined in two camps. D.D. Palmer and his son, B.J. Palmer of Iowa on the one side with their adherents as well as the people like Harper, Haring, Drain, Logan et al who had left Palmer and would eventually start their own schools defined the very conservative but radical wing of the profession and espoused the "one cause-one cure theorum" as it evolved. On the other extreme was W.C. Schulze, a medical physician who was leader of the National College of Chiropractic in Chicago. This was a school more in the tradition of a medical faculty with connections to Cook County Hospital, lecturers of some note and featured basic science education including dissection. These were dubbed the "mixers". There was a high degree of concern for diagnosis in its day and the school remained a leader in scientific introspection and investigation within the profession.

When George Hariman began practice, he had the adjuncts of physiotherapy which included long wave diathermy (a dangerous but effective heat source for therapy) contractile currents for muscular reeducation (called a sine wave because of the multiplicity of currents available which basically showed the sine curve made by the McIntosh Company) heat lamps and a rudimentary adjusting table made by the Zenith Company. The x-ray was the open wire type with available factors of about 15 ma and 85 kvp. A far cry from modern equipment and only somewhat better than the original Roentgen lab equipment. There was a hand held flouroscope which provided as much or more radiation to the operator as the patient and no idea of the dangers of radiation. The largest danger was the high tension exposed cables which occasionally shocked the operator. Long exposures were the rule and film was surprisingly readable but usually motion was present producing a blurring.

When George Hariman became interested in the NCA it was because he was active in the North Dakota Chiropractic Association. Someone "had to" go to the convention in Philadelphia about 1933 or 34 and George volunteered. He became interested in the benefits of a national voice for the profession. Expenses were almost non-existent in those days so it was a personal expense. As the organization evolved, he was a voice for the formation of hospitals and also was known as a level headed doer. Before he was elected to the Executive Board it was a very loose organization which was operating under the aegis mainly of L.M. Rogers of Iowa and Lillard Marshall of Kentucky and Jim, Slocum. In many ways it was to their personal benefit.

Many others were able to "use" the NCA for personal satisfaction and some gain. Emmett Murphy ingratiated himself as a Washington Lobbyist for NCA first by saying that he just wanted to help for no fee. Then he had a subscription list of the profession and finally was hired on staff. He was an adequate person and he served as well as could be expected but his performance was always somewhat less than his promise and he was often the victim of the process in making promises that could not be completed. The incident of the Tolan bill comes to mind. Mr. Tolan was a congressman from California and the chiropractic

bill that he introduced in multiple congresses was always in committee but never saw the light of day. Much money was given to the congressman for his efforts or lack of same. Meanwhile Emmett's greatest claim to value was to get tires during the war for chiropractors from the rationing boards. John Nugent was also an individual who was purported to have an independent income and served as the spokesman and titular head of the education wing of the NCA. He made a wonderful appearance but was not a great planner or thinker. He served us well in his small niche. John Schnick of Ontario was the apparent spokesman for Canada. Since the organization was loose, he was the only member from Canada present and he enjoyed being the debonair bon vivant. Being unmarried he was a great man with the ladies with his manners and air of sophistication. The men were unworried about him since they got the picture that he was a homosexual. I am unaware that he ever contributed much beyond his presence.

George determined that there was a need for a good national journal and he was a leader in the push to buy a printing plant. The plant was in the home town of L.M. Rogers and George was one of several who gave the money to the NCA as a "loan" to buy the plant. To my knowledge, he was never repaid this loan and he chalked it up to professional needs.

Several men who served on the Executive Board with George were good friends beginning with C.O. Watkins of Montana who was an early mentor. These included Schwiertert of South Dakota, Wheaton of Connecticut, Goodfellow of California and to a lesser extent Cregar of California.

George was also involved with the school people and when he gave money for the founding of the FCER he began to take an interest in schools since they were the main beneficiaries. While he was enamored by W.A. Budden, he lost some of the enthusiasm when his son went to Western States College and was less than impressed. Janse of National College was always well received and George made a contribution and served on the building board for the new campus of his alma mater. He had respect for Leo Spears and worked with him as best he could to promote other hospitals but they remained almost exclusive as hospital builders.

George was always looking for ways for accommodation between the mixers and the straights, especially at the higher levels. While he disdained B.J. Palmer, He had high regard for David Palmer. He wanted to include Logan and Harper and was very pleased when Lincoln College and Jim Drain became allied with NCA. His experience with coexistence was colored by the efforts which had been so successful in North Dakota. He felt we needed to make strong united statements in order to survive. (personal note: he would be, as I am, dismayed with the cacaphony which persists as to what is the place of chiropractic in the healing arts.)

He served two terms on the Board of Governors or Executive Director and against advice he ran for a third term and was defeated. He could have been elected President but he couldn't see that this was the office he should take. He continued to be a delegate to the ACA for many years after this and he worked tirelessly in North Dakota as a lobbyist for the association during turbulent times.

During this time the NCA continued its concern with scientific investigation. Considerable effort was placed on the use of full spine radiography as an investigative medium and positioning was much talked about by pioneers such as Vladeff, Logan and others

as well as diagnosis by Wunsch, Giammarino, Rich, Janse and others. In addition they funded the work of Fred Illi in Switzerland investigating the sacroiliac region and pelvis for mechanical problems and function. Its successor, the ACA carried on the Councils of Radiology and Hospitals and Education and expanded them into specialty programs in Orthopedics, Radiology and others attesting to the continued interest in excellence in therapeutic approach

He was very effective at the endeavors he undertook because he always gave it all he had. He was willing to back his enthusiasm with his purse regardless of the condition of the purse and while he did not take criticism or defeat lightly, he never held a grudge. He asked for no medals and generally received none. But he was highly regarded and knew it and that was enough.

References:

- Bakkum, Barclay W. & Green, Bart N. Chiropractic hospitals in America: a case study of the Bakkum Hospital (1936-1950). *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 2001 (Jan); 24(1): 34-43
- Rehm, William S. *Prairie thunder: Dr. Leo L. Spears and his hospital*. Davenport IA: Association for the History of Chiropractic, 2001
- What chiropractic is doing*. Indianapolis: Burton Shields Co., 1938

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**Chronology of
CHIROPRACTIC HOSPITALS**

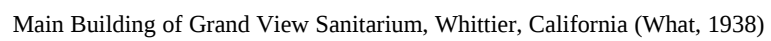
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word count: 244



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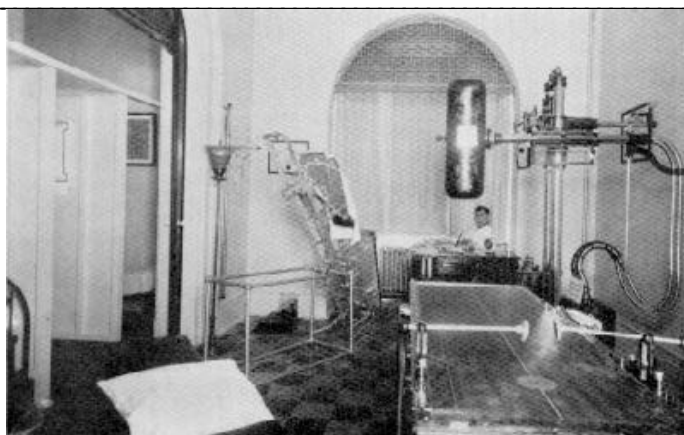
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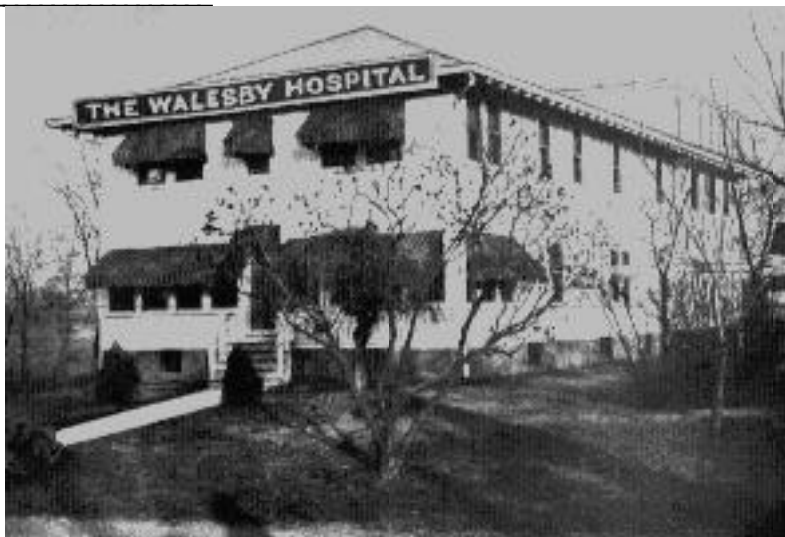
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References:

What chiropractic is doing. Indianapolis: Burton Shields Co., 1938

The following list was compiled from Joe Keating's Chronology of the LACC (9/23/97 version); page numbers refer to that work.

Los Angeles Chiropractic Hospitals

Year	Page(s)	
1928 Battle Creek Hospital, 1151 W Sixth, LA	46-47	
1930 Bellevue Chiropractic Hospital, 1151 W Sixth, LA	56, 68	60-bed maternity facility
1930 LACC Maternity Clinic, 920 Venice Bl, LA	57	Out-patient
1931 Grandview Sanitarium, 1826 Working Mill Rd, Whittier	62, 75	
1931 Clearview Sanitarium, 15913 S Western	63	Affiliate of Davenport, IA facility
1935 Bellevue Chiropractic Hospital, 1237 N LaBrea Av, LA (relocated)		From Origins of LACC by Keating
1935 Beeman's Chiropractic Sanitarium, 2751 E Telegraph Rd, Whittier	71, 75	
1937 Doctor's Hospital, 325 W Jefferson Bl, LA	74	
1946 Laurel Sanitarium, 6425 Hollywood Bl, LA	95	
1960 Golden Spur Chiropractic Hospital, 4711 Hwy 18, Corona	113	32 beds

1923 Southwestern Chiropractic College & Hospital Project mentioned 37

1935 John Koer, DC at NCA convention, president of Bellevue Hospital,

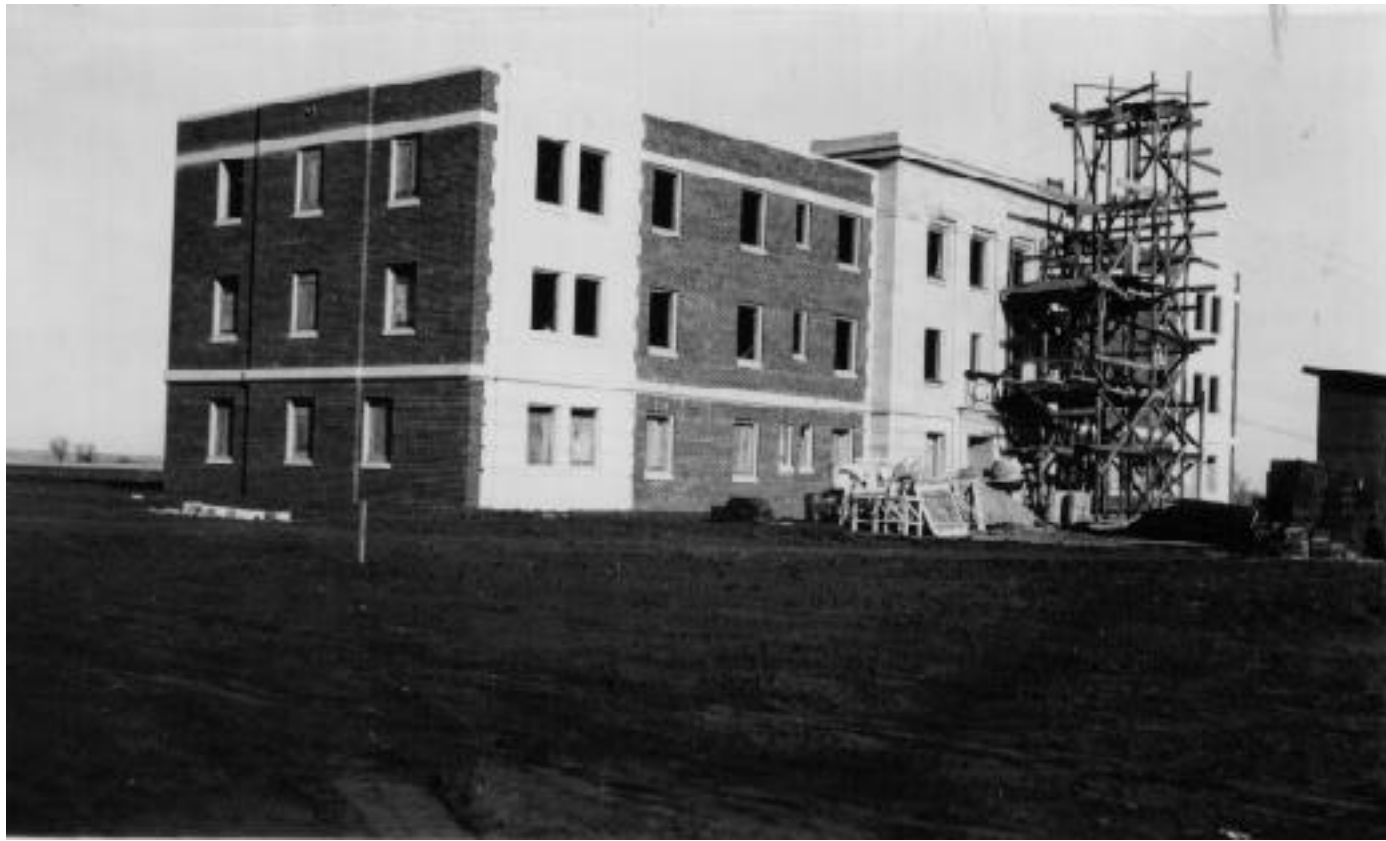
"Need of chiropractic hospitals" in *The Scientific Chiropractor*, 1(2) (July 1935) pp. 17, 23, "Hospitalizations" by Howe

See also: pp. 64-65: March 1932, BCE (CA?) gave support to Oklahoma Governor for actions regarding chiro hospitals

pp. 74 & 76 of LACC chrono mention source to photo(s) of Bellevue Hospital at 1237 N LaBrea; became Hollywood Community Hospital, razed - now Ralph's Supermarket at Fountain & LaBrea



Bakkum Hospital1.jpg





?Senate hearings at Spears Hospital?



Floyd Cregger, D.C. on far left



Cont'd from page 45

Jan 2001 V. 24 No. 1

Key Indexing Terms: ankle; inversion sprain; chiropractic.

Chiropractic Hospitals in America: A Case Study of the Bakkum Hospital (1936-1950).

Barclay Bakkum, DC, PhD, and
Bart Green, DC

Objective: To relate the story of the Bakkum Chiropractic Clinic and Hospital and to offer evidence regarding the lost days of chiropractic hospitalization and in-patient care.

Discussion: The number of chiropractic facilities that offered in-patient care peaked in the period between World Wars

I, and II. Little information is available about the vast majority of these facilities. One of these was the Bakkum Chiropractic Clinic and Hospital in Waukon, Iowa. The proprietor was Roy C. Bakkum, DC who along with his wife, Jessie H. Bakkum, DC, opened this 30 bed facility in 1936. Patients received "hole-in-one" chiropractic adjustments, rest and nursing care at this facility. Dr. Roy Bakkum not only envisioned chiropractors as true primary caregivers, but implemented that vision to the best of his ability. He saw chiropractic as the main type of health care that the vast majority of people should receive, even as in-patients. Pharmaceutical or surgical intervention would have only been called upon as needed, rather than being the usual and customary hospital care. Mainly because of economic pressures, the facility closed in 1950.

Conclusion: The Bakkum Chiropractic Clinic and Hospital may have been fairly typical of small chiropractic facilities offering in-patient care. The Bakkum Hospital, like many private hospitals of all kinds, closed in the post-World War II period primarily due to economic and political losses. This paper traces the history of one of these facilities in order to add historical context to chiropractors' long struggle to own and operate chiropractic hospitals.

Key Indexing Terms: chiropractic; private hospitals; history of medicine